

way of a forestation. They are allowing the means of a splendid revenue to slip from their hands, and are running through their substance with the greatest indifference. The forests of Upper-Siam will afford magnificent returns to Government for years to come if only the most elementary steps are taken to preserve them. At present everything is left to nature, and nature fails to make up the deficit in the tax. No one is more to blame for the present unsatisfactory state of the forest lands of Siam than the ordinary Siamese or Lantian, who, through ignorance or indifference, is a constant danger to young timber. It is easy to work and the easy-going native seldom hesitates to make use of young saplings when he requires wood for his hut, or for fencing for his cattle. He is most reckless in his destruction of young timber, and considering that the natives take no steps to stop these practices matters will yearly become worse. Fires, too, make yearly inroads on the forest, and all causes combined are working sad havoc with one of the great national resources of Siam.

If we are to believe experts no better timber is to be found than that grown in the vast forests of northern Siam, but nowhere is to be found more wanton destruction and less thought for a time when the supply must necessarily cease if the present carelessness be permitted to continue. The Siamese authorities have inaugurated an embryo Mining Bureau which, if well conducted, ought to lead to splendid results, and open up the mineral wealth of the country on sound business principles, putting an end to wild speculations of past years; but why neglect an equally important source of national wealth? The appointment of a few Europeans skilled in forestry would certainly be a boon to the country, and result in a large and ever increasing revenue to His Majesty's Treasury. Some scheme for the better administration of the forest lands of Siam has been long felt want and any further delay will be disastrous in its effects, and prove the Siamese very indifferent to the best interests of their country.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The Viceroy of Nanking has sent a special police deputy, named Cho, to Shanghai to watch for any *Kolao-kwei* men who may be at that port.

Three pirates were captured the other day, off the coast of Tsukun, near Ningbo, by a Chinese gunboat. The captives are now undergoing trial.

News recently received from the North says that Admiral Ting of the Pei-yang Squadron will shortly pay a visit to Japan, and subsequently come down to Shanghai.

A large fire took place in Foochow on the 28th March, rendering scores of families homeless and destitute. A Chinese bank had the misfortune to be burnt, in consequence of which the notes previously issued by this bank have no longer any circulation.

A young woman fell from the third storey verandah of the Shanghai Cotton Mill the other day, and died from her injuries soon afterwards. The witnesses of the village around attribute the accident to a ghost wearing a red garment, who, they say, pushed the young woman over the railing.

Since Li Hung was committed for trial the authorities in the Yangtze valley have been unusually vigilant in their endeavours to capture the *Kolao-kwei* people. Two more leaders of this society have been arrested and taken to Nanking. They are reported to have served Li Hung some years ago. The capture took place only a few days ago.

On the first day of last month two more men, supposed to be members of the *Kolao-kwei*, were captured at Nanking by the officials, and were ordered to be burnt by the Kiangning Prefect, Li. The case was heard in camera, so nothing has yet been learned of the facts, but it is rumoured that the two prisoners were formerly servants of Li Hung.

Kung, the ex-Taoist of Shanghai, now the Provincial Treasurer of Szechuen, has had an audience with the Emperor, in which, according to gossip in official circles, he was most graciously received by His Majesty, who instructed him to proceed to his post with the greatest speed and do his best to govern the people under his control.

An enormous fish was seen a few miles east of Ningpo the other day, measuring over ninety feet in length. The villagers were afraid to approach the sea monster at first, but finding it was motionless, a crowd of people assembled with knives and axes and began to slice pieces of meat from its lifeless body. A large amount of oil was extracted from the fish; they then obtained, but as the people did not know the use of this oil, it was afterwards thrown away. The fish was "entirely without scales." "Very like a whale."—*Trans.*

The *Kolao-kwei* leader, Wang Kin-lung, after having been repeatedly tried, was convicted and executed on the 25th March at Nanking. Upon being escorted to the execution ground, this formidable leader of the *Kolao-kwei* lost all his former courage, and betrayed pitiable signs of weakness, having all the time, *ching-shen*, (Before heaven, I am innocent). Aside from his clandestine connection with the *Kolao-kwei*, which fact alone would render him punishable by death, this man, the genius of that society, had committed other crimes equally deserving of the punishment he received. His head is now exposed at Nanking for the benefit of his associates.

A visitor to Ichang relates that a serious affray had taken place at Kichow a short time ago between the Chinese and Manchus, stationed there. While some theatrical performances were being enacted in a temple, a number of Manchus, not being satisfied with seeing the play from below, forced their way through the crowd to get on the stage. The actors remonstrated with them and a quarrel ensued which soon led to a rough-and-tumble fight. Being outnumbered, the Manchus were badly beaten and went away. But they soon returned with weapons. In the encounter, which followed a number of Chinese and Manchus were killed, and it was not until the Taoist's appearance on the scene that the fight terminated.

News from Tejenan announces that an engagement had taken place between the rebels and a small detachment of the Imperial troops under Colonel Ling on the 15th ult., in which two of the soldiers were killed and Colonel Ling came near being shot by the rebels. Owing to their inferiority in numbers, the Imperial troops had to retire from the fight, to wait for reinforcements, which soon arrived. Upon resuming the engagement seven rebels were captured, and on the following day, when fighting was resumed, the second son of Tan-Yu-tsun, and another chief, wearing a yellow coat, were taken prisoners together with 60 others, a number of rebels being

killed or wounded at the same time. Including the number taken by the volunteers, 200 rebels have been made captives. Tan-Yu-tsun is now the only chief at the head of the 100 remaining rebels, who are making a desperate resistance. Troops have, however, been despatched to enforce their surrender, and no doubt their total defeat is near at hand.

The *Hupao*'s correspondent at Wuchang writes that last year a certain retired mandarin with the rank of expectant Taoist was publishing scurrilous pamphlets calumniating the Western religions. The various representative bodies have obtained these pamphlets and have caused them to reach the notice of the Throne through the Tausung Yamén. In the latter part of last Chinese moon an Imperial edict was issued enjoining the Tausung Yamén to distribute copies of these books to the Governors and Commissioners-General of the various provinces that they may have them reprinted and deposited in the archives of the *yamén* of the districts and sub-districts for record and for reference, that any person publishing this kind of incendiary pamphlets shall be punished by the law against fabricating groundless and incendiary reports to excite and mislead the people. H. E. Chang Chih-tung has received the books and has, according to the decree, ordered the Imperial instructions to be carried out. No doubt from this time forth "the people and the religion will be in terms of peace."

The *Kolao-kwei* leader, Wong Kin-lung, and another, Chin Chih-hui, who have been undergoing repeated trials in Shanghai city before the Viceroy's deputy, Mr. Yu, and a prefect assisting in the conduct of the case, were again brought on trial the other afternoon. Wong Kin-lung said he had been leading a wanderer's life and had no fixed residence, his only dear relative being his aged mother. His business, the Society was only to run errands. Chin Chih-hui said he was a native of Shanung. Soon after joining the *Kolao-kwei*, he went to Kichang and served in the ranks of the "braves." Afterwards he was transferred to the department for detecting contraband salt. He came to Shanghai last year and was keeping a patent medicine stall in the French Concession, just at the time when so much pressure was brought upon the officials to capture the *Kolao-kwei*. Fearing arrest he escaped to Hangchow, where he was arrested, and whence he was brought here. The prisoners were made to sign the papers bearing their own statements, and were ordered back to their cells (Wong Kin-lung, the *Kolao-kwei* leader who was executed at Nanking, should not be confounded with the prisoner Wong Kin-lung.)

A correspondent writing from Tuh-ang, in Hupoh province, says that towards the end of last month a serious riot was caused there by the military students. For some reason or other a large number of these young men attacked the *Kolao-kwei* Yamen and almost pulled it to pieces, before the other officials of the place got wind of what was in progress. The Magistrate, however, as soon as he heard of the disturbance, proceeded to the Yamen in the hope of restoring order, but instead of being able to exercise any control over the students, he was rather severely beaten by them and had his official cap broken to atoms. The soldiers were then called out by the authorities and after about half an hour's shooting, succeeded in dispersing the mob of students, most of whom took to flight when they saw that things began to go against them. The authorities are now doing their best to apprehend the ring-leaders, who are now carefully in hiding. The cause of the trouble is at present unknown to the authorities. The Wesleyan Missionary premises are close to the Prefect's Yamen, and fearing they would also be attacked, one of the first acts of the Magistrate on the arrival of the soldiers at the scene of the disturbance was to place a strong guard around the buildings occupied by the Mission, but happily they were not molested.

SIAM NOTES.

Bangkok, 22nd March, 1892. Kelantan is again absorbing the attention of the Bangkok authorities. H. E. Chow Sye is about to depart for the scene of the disturbances and disputes, though whether he will succeed in throwing all on the troubled political waters of Kelantan, most of us are very doubtful. The origin of the trouble is said to be a question of succession among the family of the late Rajah. It is also said that the Chinese are causing great annoyance by interfering with work on the Henry Norman mining concession.

There was a meeting of the directors of the Bangkok Iron Works Co. yesterday at the offices of Mr. J. Maclean. It was unanimously agreed that the affairs of the Company should be liquidated. The directors of the Company are said to exceed the liabilities.

Commodore A. de Richelieu, who is expected in Bangkok this morning, has spent some time on the west coast of Siam, engaged in establishing five lights, at Kehal, Trang, Paket, Takna-Paha, and Ranong. He was expected to call at Singora on his way to Bangkok to arrange for a light at that port. The lights have been ordered at home and are shortly expected to arrive here. It is a remarkable coincidence, which is full of ill omen for the prospects of the coming year, that the rainfall for the month of February '92 (5.32 in.) was almost exactly the quantity that fell in Feb. '91 (5.30 in.).

The two lighters sent down to Koh Samui some time since to raise the steamer *Rainbow* have returned to Bangkok after twelve days unsuccessful search for the sunken steamer. An association calling itself *L'Association philantropique et commerciale du Mekong* has been formed, the object of which is to do good, but judging from accounts to hand of the stormy meeting held by the new society, we should think that it is one of the many little schemes floated for the benefit of the *bourgeois*. *L'Association du Mekong* sounds well, and will probably serve to draw the *louis d'or* from the pocket of the unsuspecting Lutin, who is ever ready to embark in enterprises provided they are sufficiently vague and romantic to appeal to his imagination.

Chinese secret societies in Siam cannot yet be said to have obtained any great degree of importance in the country, but that they are steadily growing we are occasionally obtaining evidence. The clan fight on Wednesday last was in itself no proof that there was any organized attempt at disturbance, and one might pass over the incident as a quarrel between two factions were it not that we have noticed, in these columns, on different occasions, the meetings of Chinese, and have on more than one occasion warned the authorities that the veterans of the last riots were beating up recruits. The Siamese have already had some little experience of these men and they will be neglecting their duty and acting very foolishly in permitting the society in Bangkok to quietly reorganize. It is now the time to take steps to break up the incipient society before it has attained any stability or importance in the country, and before it has time or opportunity to do any serious harm. The Siamese are dilatory in most things, but we believe, if they will consider how near the last attempt of the Chinese was to being successful, respect for their own safety, if not for any higher motive, ought to induce them to adopt immediate and stringent measures for the suppression of all Chinese secret societies in the Kingdom.—*Free Press.*

CHINKIANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Chinkiang, 29th March, 1892.

The weather this past week has been very unsettled, but a change has set in today, with every prospect of fine weather. Mr. R. W. Mansfield assumed charge of British interests today, relieving Mr. E. L. R. Allen, who goes home on a well deserved holiday. During this gentleman's tenure of office he has made many friends, in his official and non-official capacity both with foreigners as well as Chinese. The China Merchant Co.'s *Chiyuen* arrived last night and went alongside the hulk *Espresso* to embark troops for Canton, and she left at 1 p.m. The *Espresso* then went to the Viceroy of Fukien, passed up to-day on board the Chinese gun-vestel *Chao Wu*; he is returning to his home at Tanchow and will from there proceed to Peking shortly. The Chinkiang cricket team are practising for the forthcoming match with the Wuholies. I hear that the match will take place early next month. Quite an exodus of Shanghai beggars has taken place within the past few days; they are being sent away by the local officials to their homes.—*Mercury.*

PUGILISTICA.

FITZSIMMONS KNOCKS OUT MAHER.

NEW ORLEANS, 3rd March, 1892.

From our latest American exchanges we extract the following, which will doubtless interest many local "sports": "The fight between Maher and Fitzsimmons was witnessed by the largest crowd ever dawned to the Olympic Club to watch a boxing exhibition. Maher weighed in at 178 pounds and Fitzsimmons at 165. During the day Maher had become the favorite, the New York 'sports' backing him heavily. When they shook hands preparatory to the fight, Maher seemed very nervous. There was heavy betting for the first four rounds, with honors about even, though Fitzsimmons scored a knock-down in the first round and first blood in the second. In the fifth round Fitzsimmons struck Maher repeatedly in the face, avoiding punishment in return. In the succeeding rounds Fitz forced the fighting, punishing Maher severely about the face and neck. Maher grew weaker with each round, until at the twelfth round he threw up the fight. Fitzsimmons came out of the fight practically untouched, but Maher was badly up and down. At the races this afternoon, the observed of all others was Bob Fitzsimmons, who was looking none the worse for his 'scram' with Maher, except that his right hand was badly discolored and swollen. "Take care in shaking," said the good-natured pugilist to those who were congratulating him on his victory. "I got that in the first round, when I knocked him down. The blow caught him on the ear, a little higher up than was intended, and as I could not close my hand down for the padding of the glove it struck on the end, and is, I think, broken or dislocated. I shall have a doctor fix it to-night. After that one blow I was unable to use my right arm, and had to do all the smothering with my left."

"You had rather a narrow escape in that round," the Examiner correspondent ventured. "Well, perhaps not as narrow as it looked. I may have been dazed a bit, but I was strong, and would have straightened up right off had I not been in a manner tangled up in the ropes. As it was, you saw I kept ducking out of his way."

"What do you think of Maher?" "He is a lot better than many people think him. Get him against some one who will give and take with him, and people will begin to think he can fight, for he is quick and a very hard hitter and a tremendous in-fighter. Some one who is a trifle slow will go up against him one of these days and get fooled. I think he is the best man I have ever fought, though of course Jack Dempsey is a greater man in his class. Now Dempsey is a game man as ever stepped into a ring, but I don't think Maher showed any lack of pluck. The way he took a flow of blood from his nose and mouth that it almost choked him, and there are not many who can keep on as long as he did after seeing that he could not land a blow."

Maher and his party left for the north to-night. The Irishman said he could have kept on fighting all night, but it was useless to do so, for he could not hit Fitzsimmons, who jabbed him in the mouth as he pleased. The Northern sports and newspapermen bet on Maher, and were bitter in their denunciation of him. They call him a "dub" and a coward, who could have had a chance if he had obeyed instructions. They don't think Fitzsimmons has anything to boast of in whipping such a man. It is true, nevertheless, that they thought he was a first-class man, until he was whipped, and they put their money lavishly on him. Perhaps they did not regard Maher too highly, but underestimated Fitzsimmons. At any rate they have left \$50,000 in New Orleans. Those who did not bet money on Maher say that it is very unjust to charge him with cowardice. For eleven rounds he took his punishment gamely, with a stream of blood gushing from his mouth and nose. Continued blows in the mouth did not make him give way. He went at his man repeatedly after being beaten off, and showed no disposition to get out of the way unnecessarily. They think he threw up the sponge through pique and stubbornness, and that he was not fit to be sent back to land on Fitzsimmons, and finding he could not become angry, and quitted. This opinion is borne out by Maher's remark to Fitzsimmons in the eleventh round. "Knock me out and be done with it. I cannot hit you, and there is no use keeping this up."

WAR TO BE DECLARED.

THE BRITISH LION THREATENED BY THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

Under the date 5th March the New York *Recorder* says editorially:—The Behring Sea question is yet far from settlement, and it is permitted to the *Recorder* to announce that the relations between the United States and England are assuming a character which may be fraught with the most tremendous consequences to both countries. Great Britain, in the contention that has arisen over the jurisdiction of the Behring Sea, is playing with all the skill of her trained diplomats at a game in which, if she can accomplish her purpose, she is to win and we are to lose. In the controversy that has arisen every American should rejoice that our interests are in the keeping of men who, while they will do nothing that is wrong, will demand to the last extremity the full measure of American rights. The administration accepted arbitration in good faith, but England is evading a disposition in her treatment of the question which leads to the suspicion that she has behind her diplomacy sinister purposes that must be explained and discovered.

The aim of England seems to be to continue the arrangement under which last year we took only 7,000 seals while her poachers captured 35,000. The scheme works magnificently for her and it is not surprising that she is diplomatically striving to keep it up. But it cannot be done. Far more important, perhaps, than this question of Behring Sea seals is the one of the naval armament to be maintained respectively by ourselves and England on the great lakes. This is a matter of solemn stipulation, and England has not fulfilled the obligations she entered into three-quarters of a century ago, when in our second war with her she was taught the lesson that she was not invincible on the ocean. What has England done? Within the last two months she has been learned by the Government that she has built on the lakes three vessels, ostensibly revenue cutters, but in reality formidable war ships, which can be placed in fighting condition in a few days. They could, in a short time, destroy all our vast commerce in those waters and lay all the lake cities in ruins. What does it all mean? Great Britain, within a very short period, will be asked the question in language that cannot be mistaken and she will have to answer it. The Republic can neither be cajoled nor bullied. England must keep her faith with us.

THE WILL NEVER TELL THE SECRET.

Here is a piece of glass; it's cut into facets; it is pure white glass; it is fit to be one of the pendants hanging from a chandelier in a millionaire's drawing room; it is about as big as a hazelnut. How it sparkles as I hold it up between my thumb and finger! Yet it is merely glass and scarcely worth a shilling. You would like to know how it came to be a shilling—a blue or rose diamond? Why, there are thousands who would give all their health, and then mortgage their souls, to buy it of me. There good-bye to work and care, for I should be rich beyond the dreams of avarice. Who will show me the process? Alas! nobody. Who will tell me how to transmute tin or copper into shining gold? Alas! nobody. A bit of gold is worth a fortune. A diamond is also worth a fortune. Where is the link between them? We years to know. Thousands of men have burned out life's candle in the effort to ascertain. How vainly! In the bosom of her hills Nature hides that secret, as she hides the secret of man's destiny under mountains of ashes and crumbling bones. On our bonded treasuries we beg her to break one unbroken seal, to speak one unspoken word. She only regards us with contemptuous pity and remains for ever dumb.

Yet, is there no other mystery, just as deep, that comes home to your thoughts in a way to frighten you? Think a minute, man. What builds and rears the house you live in, that is, your body? What changes a loaf of bread into nerves, flesh, skin and muscle? What does this mean? As when I say of my daughter, "She took food but got no strength from it." It means that in her case the base products of the ground were not turned into the diamond called the human body. What does that mean, in familiar English? Simply that the process of digestion is interrupted, a process slower than the transmutation of copper into gold would be.

The lady proceeds to say that her daughter was seventeen years of age when she was taken ill. This is the age of hope, brightness, vigour, and enjoyment, and, by rights, illness ought to be unknown to it. Still, she lost her strength and languished as though stricken by time. She grew tired and weak, and could keep nothing on her stomach. She grew, so her mother says, often throwing up a quantity of green fluid as bitter as gall. This was bile, the fluid which in health nature takes from the blood and sends to the bowels to aid digestion there. The liver failed to do this work, the bile remains in the blood, and is returned to the stomach, which rejects it as a poison. That is part of it. The rest saturates the body, producing headache, nervous depression and debility, bad dreams, cold hands and feet, furrowed forehead, and the gulping up of a nauseating gas and slime, with loss of appetite and ambition for labour or pleasure. This state of things is often called a bilious attack, and is part of the results and symptoms of indigestion and dyspepsia. This affected life, to young or old, is one constant misery. It is the copper, the glass, not the gold or the diamond.

"This was my daughter's condition," adds her mother, "for nearly two years. She took various medicines, and was treated by a physician, but without benefit. She grew daily weaker, and with her decline our anxiety increased. We knew not what to do, nor where to look for help. "It was at this worrying time that my first heard of the preparation called Mother Seigel's Syrup, and read the statements of different persons who said they had derived great good from it. Thinking, or rather hoping, that it might avail something in my daughter's case, I procured a bottle from Mr. Rogers' Drug Store, Mullinger. To our great joy she found relief almost from the first bottle, and her appetite had gained the third one she was completely cured and had no return of the complaint. I have since recommended Seigel's Syrup to many friends and neighbours. The facts in my daughter's case are well known to Mr. Rogers and to others in the vicinity. I append my initials and address, E. J. M., Stanmore, near Mullinger, Ireland, and I beg to certify that the facts are true and the remedy of the statement."

"Richard G. Rogers." "Mullinger, June 4, 1891." To recur to our illustration, we may say that the remedy employed assisted nature to resume her work of producing the most precious of all her jewels—health and happiness.—*Advt.*

Today's Advertisements.

THE SHAMEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shamien Hotel and Land Company Limited, will be held at the Company's Office, 2, FORT STREET, on MONDAY, 13th April, 1892, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the proposed Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Company held on the 4th April, 1892, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

1.—That Article 86 of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and that there be substituted therefor the following:—
"86.—The number of Directors shall not be less than three, nor more than five."
2.—That Article 89 of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and that there be substituted therefor the following:—
"89.—No person shall be eligible to be a Director, unless he be the registered holder of not less than 25 Shares."
3.—That in the second line of Article 91 of the Articles of Association the words "Two Thousand Dollars" be cancelled, and that there be substituted therefor the word "One Thousand Dollars."
4.—That in the second and third lines of Article No. 94, of the Articles of Association the words "The one third or other nearest number" be cancelled, and that there be substituted therefor the words "the one Director."
5.—That Article 114 of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and that there be substituted therefor the following:—
"114.—The Directors may appoint any Solicitor or firm of Solicitors to be the Solicitors of the Company."
By Order of the Board,
R. C. HURLEY, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1892.

Intimations.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL LTD., TOKIO, JAPAN.

C. S. ARTHUR, MANAGER.

THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE EAST.
(Under the distinguished patronage of the Imperial Household.)

THIS fine hotel is situated within five minutes' drive of the terminus of the Yokohama-Tokyo Railway and is in near proximity to the Imperial Palace, the Parliament House and the Chief Public Offices.

There are no inside rooms, thus securing well lighted, ventilated and cheerful accommodations. The Cuisine cannot be surpassed, and the aim of the management is to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. The attractions of Tokio are countless, and the religious and floral festivals being of daily occurrence are to be seen at their best, and on a grander scale than in any other portion of Japan. All the noted acts, wrestlers and jugglers make the capital their headquarters.

RATES, \$3 TO \$4.50 PER DAY.

C. S. ARTHUR, Manager.

Advertisements.

AT LAST. AT LAST.

GRAND OPENING POSTPONED UNTIL TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY), April 6th.

HARMSTON & SONS' GRAND CIRCUS.

COWBOY SPORTS.

ROMAN HIPPODROME and GENUINE WILD WEST SHOW.

A CYCLOPEAN AMUSEMENT OF HONGKONG.

The most talented Show that has ever visited the Colony.

A CIRCUS COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL. A STUDY OF 35 HORSES AND PONIES THAT ARE THE TREASURE OF ADMIRATION. Wherever they have visited, OUR COLLECTION OF PERFORMING ANIMALS.

GROTESQUE MUSICAL CLOWNS.

OUR SOMERSAULT RIDERS, MALE AND FEMALE.

PERFORMING ELEPHANTS.

JOHNNY SHARMAN AND HIS TRAINED DOGS.

MULDOON, THE PERFORMING SOMERSAULT MONKEY.

MILLIE BLONDE A Brilliant in her Profession.

GEORGE HARMSTON The Champion of Champions.

GILBERTO THE GREAT MALLIE ROSINA, Madame JENNIE, MISS MAY MURRAY, Little Johnny, Frank and George, The Artistic Midgits.

ARIZONA CHARLIE, KING OF THE LASO, the only exponent of throwing the Lariat that has visited Hongkong.

JUAN CATOTO, LITTLE BEAR, the only true Specimen of the American Aboriginal ever brought to the Eastern Continent.

Our handsome two-pole Marquee will be erected AT WEST POINT, adjacent to THE GOWDON CO.'S WHARF.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Box of 6 Chairs\$12.00
Single seat in Box2.00
Dress circle chairs1.50
Stalls, carpeted seats0.50
Gallery (for Chinese only)0.30

Box plan on view at Kelly & Walsh, where seats can be booked.

CHAS. B. HICKS,Manager.

ROBERT LOVE,General Agent.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1892.

AN APOLOGY.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE OPIUM FARMER.

I BEG to express through your columns my deep regret that I should in a hasty moment, in consequence of my not being able to read or understand Chinese accounts, have commenced a prosecution against Mr. KOH CHENG SEAN, the chief manager of the Hic Opium Farm, with reference to the funds of the CHEANG TEK KONG SEU. A complete investigation into the matter and a careful examination of the books and accounts have thoroughly convinced me that my suspicions were wholly groundless, and that there has been nothing whatever in Mr. KOH CHENG SEAN'S management of the business of the OPIUM FARM that is in any way reprehensible; and further, that he has all along been doing his best, honestly and faithfully, for the benefit of the CHEANG TEK KONG SEU.

I should be obliged if you would insert this letter in your correspondence column once, and also in your advertisement for the period of one month, so as to undo as far as possible the damage I may have, through my hasty and unjustified action, inflicted upon Mr. KOH CHENG SEAN.

Yours truly,

OH TEK LEONG.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1892.

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & Co.

HONGKONG.

(London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama).

HAVING fitted more extensive Workshops with every appliance suitable to our business we are now able to ensure the prompt return of any PIANOS or ORGANS entrusted to us for REPAIRS OR REBUILDING.

We guarantee all our work to be equal to the done in England.

ESTIMATES FREE.

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & Co.

(UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL).

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS. No. 28, Queen's Road Central.

Intimations.

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS), HAS REMOVED TO THE BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD, (Above Messrs. Danks Bros. of China, Ltd.).

CONSULTATION FREE.

S.I.E.N.T.I.N.G., SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation free.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1892.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda.

It is endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians, because both the Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites are the recognized agents in the cure of Consumption. It is as valuable as milk, and three times as efficient as plain oil.

Scott's Emulsion is a perfect food, a wonderful strength-giver. It is the best remedy for CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING DISEASES, CHRONIC COUGHS and COLDS. Ask for Scott's Emulsion and take no other sold by all Chemists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, LIMITED, 47 MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China: Messrs. A. R. WATSON & Co. (Limited), 10, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—120 per cent. premium, buyers.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £100, paid up, 250 per cent. dis. sellers.
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$200 per share, buyers.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—\$8 per share, buyers.
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$50 per share, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$80 per share, sellers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$61 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tia, 255 per share, sellers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$102 per share, sellers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$108, nominal.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tia, 150 per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$282 per share, sellers.
 Chinese Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$331 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—30 per share, sellers.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—274 per cent. discount, sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$36 per share, buyers.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$78 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$17 per share, ex. div., buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$50 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$301.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.
 The Bank Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Shamone Hotel Co., Limited—\$10, sellers.
 Punjion and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$1 per share, sellers.
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—55 cents per share, buyers.
 Inuria Mining Co., Limited—\$44 per share, sellers.
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1 per share, buyers.
 Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—\$275 per share, buyers.
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—20 cents per share, buyers.
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$8, sellers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$130 per share, buyers.
 Lushan Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$40 per share, nominal.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$18 per share, sellers.
 Cruickshank & Co., Limited—\$11 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Dairy, Ltd.—\$11 per share, buyers.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$61 per share, sellers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.
 The Tabak Planting Co., Limited—\$2 per share, sales.
 The China-Borneo Co., Limited—nominal.
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$33 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$50 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$105 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$120 per share, nominal.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$71 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, 1/2 share.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$10 per share, nominal.
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$9 per share, sales and sellers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$44 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$50 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.
 ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/9 1/2
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/9 1/2
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/10 1/2
 Credits at 4 months' sight 2/10 1/2
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/10 1/2
 ON PARIS—
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/52
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/53
 On India, T. T. 2/19 1/2
 On Demand 2/20
 ON SHANGHAI—
 Bank, T. T. 72
 Private, 30 days' sight 72 1/2

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Capt. von Amann. Captain and Mrs. Mann.
 Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong. Mr. Ernest A. Meador.
 Miss Armstrong. Mr. Meyer.
 Mr. A. H. Bottenheim. Lt. & Mrs. R. H. Miner.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Brown. Mr. J. Mitchell.
 Capt. Burgess-Watson. Mr. Victor Murray.
 Mr. and Mrs. Byers. Mr. G. T. M. O'Brien.
 Major & Mrs. Chapman. Mr. Carl Nix.
 Miss Marie Charles. Mrs. G. T. M. O'Brien.
 Major & Mrs. L. Chase. Mr. J. H. Ormerod.
 Mr. S. H. Cohen. Capt. A. E. Florkowski.
 Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Conithard. Mr. Sachal.
 Miss L. Cullen. Mr. F. H. Sawyer.
 Mr. G. Gaskell-Exton. Mr. J. B. Selfridge.
 Mr. Friguet. Mr. Fred A. Shean.
 Mr. G. C. Gaskell. Mr. A. E. Skeels.
 Major and Mrs. George. Mrs. Stewart.
 Mr. J. Granger. Mr. W. C. Stuart.
 Mr. D. A. Henderson. Captain A. Tillett.
 Mr. Edmund Hener. Major Turner.
 Mr. and Mrs. Holcomb. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon.
 Miss Hunter. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Comte du Illero. Walkshaw.
 Mr. J. Hubert. Miss Fanny Wilson.
 Mr. N. Kewan. Mr. A. B. S. Witham.
 Dr. & Mrs. W. E. E. Dr. & Mrs. W. E. E.
 Mr. L. G. Lynch. Hon. H. E. Wedgwood.
 Mr. J. MacGregor. C.M.G.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

5th April, 1892.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Clouds.	State of Sky.
Hongkong	30.0	78.0	SE	1/2	Partly Cloudy
Shanghai	30.0	78.0	SE	1/2	Partly Cloudy
Amoy	30.0	78.0	SE	1/2	Partly Cloudy
Swatow	30.0	78.0	SE	1/2	Partly Cloudy
Yokohama	30.0	78.0	SE	1/2	Partly Cloudy
Manila	30.0	78.0	SE	1/2	Partly Cloudy
Cebu	30.0	78.0	SE	1/2	Partly Cloudy
Colon	30.0	78.0	SE	1/2	Partly Cloudy
San Francisco	30.0	78.0	SE	1/2	Partly Cloudy
London	30.0	78.0	SE	1/2	Partly Cloudy

6th April, 1892.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Clouds.	State of Sky.
Hongkong	30.0	78.0	SE	1/2	Partly Cloudy
Shanghai	30.0	78.0	SE	1/2	Partly Cloudy
Amoy	30.0	78.0	SE	1/2	Partly Cloudy
Swatow	30.0	78.0	SE	1/2	Partly Cloudy
Yokohama	30.0	78.0	SE	1/2	Partly Cloudy
Manila	30.0	78.0	SE	1/2	Partly Cloudy
Cebu	30.0	78.0	SE	1/2	Partly Cloudy
Colon	30.0	78.0	SE	1/2	Partly Cloudy
San Francisco	30.0	78.0	SE	1/2	Partly Cloudy
London	30.0	78.0	SE	1/2	Partly Cloudy

Barometer still falling. Gradual slight for north winds. Weather cloudy, warm, dry and hazy. (Issued at 10 a.m.)
 Temperature in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit. 78.0. Direction of wind in degrees. 140. Force of wind in miles per hour. 1. Direction of surface current in degrees. 140. Force of surface current in miles per hour. 1. Direction of bottom current in degrees. 140. Force of bottom current in miles per hour. 1. Direction of surface current in degrees. 140. Force of surface current in miles per hour. 1. Direction of bottom current in degrees. 140. Force of bottom current in miles per hour. 1.

Hongkong Observatory, 6th April, 1892.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ravenna*, with the English mail, left Singapore on the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 10th instant.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Midway*, with the French mail, left Singapore on the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 10th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with the American mail, left Singapore on the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 10th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. steamer *Polyhymnia*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 1st instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Nizam* left Kobe on the 4th instant, and is due here on the 9th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Lombardy* left Bombay on the 30th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 17th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Malacca* left Bombay on the 2nd instant, and may be expected here on the 20th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

SIAM, British steamer, 901, J. M. Tulloch, 15th April.—Saligon 31st March, Rice—Chinese.

SINGAPORE, British steamer, 1004, Price, 15th April.—Canton 5th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOWA, British steamer, 1057, F. W. Phillips, 6th April.—Bangkok 25th March, and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

SUNRISE, British steamer, 1059, C. B. N., 6th April.—Anion 6th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Yung-ping, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai, 15th April.—Saligon 31st March, Rice—Chinese.

Singapore, British steamer, for Swatow, 15th April.—Saligon 31st March, Rice—Chinese.

Formosa, British steamer, for Swatow, 15th April.—Saligon 31st March, Rice—Chinese.

Adair, Danish steamer, for Hongkong, 15th April.—Saligon 31st March, Rice—Chinese.

Adair, German steamer, for Hongkong, 15th April.—Saligon 31st March, Rice—Chinese.

DEPARTURES.

April 6, *Alliance*, American corvette, for Nagasaki.

April 6, *Palladium*, British steamer, for Singapore, 25th.

April 6, *Natal*, French str., for Saigon, 25th.

April 6, *Loe Soh*, British str., for Swatow, 25th.

April 6, *Berendse*, Austrian str., for Singapore, 25th.

April 6, *Yikang*, British str., for Amoy, 25th.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Chowfa*, str., from Bangkok.—Messrs. W. H. Rolfe and J. R. Barclay.

DEPARTED.

Per *Natal*, str., from Hongkong for Saigon.—Mr. Gan Kah Hui. For Singapore.—Mr. Chack Tin. For Calcutta.—Misses E. Larson, V. Is. Carleton, E. Frederickson, R. Swanson, M. A. Wilde, Messrs. J. F. Frederickson, Fred. Gustav, Beda Elabson, and Shoberg. For Batavia.—Mr. Shin Yook Chai. For Malacca.—Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Adcock, Mrs. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Banks. For Aden.—Mr. E. P. F. P. For Port Said.—1 Chinese. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. K. Golston and infant Mrs. C. T. Elton. Mrs. Bryant and 4 children. Miss Byron, Messrs. J. Turner, A. Scapellato, and Weatherston. From Yokohama for Saigon.—Mr. Henry. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Revell and infant, Messrs. Armago, Comitare and E. Hoenball. From Kobe for Singapore.—11 Japanese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Chowfa* reports that she left Bangkok on the 26th ultimo, and returning on the 29th. Experienced light wind, calm seas and calm with very fine weather. Gulf of Siam. From Cape Varella to lat. 17° 30' north and long. 101° 30' east, had strong head wind, increasing to a gale on the 3rd instant, with high cross sea and heavy rain. From the 4th to arrival had moderate head wind and fine weather. Arrived here this morning at 2.35 a.m. Time of passage 7 days, 4 hours and 25 minutes.

For Swatow and Dell.—Per *Tokushima* to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 1.30 p.m.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Singapore* to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 3.30 p.m.

For Chioo and Newchwang.—Per *Amoy* to-morrow, the 7th instant, at 4.30 p.m.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Don Juan* on Friday, the 8th instant, at 3.30 p.m.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Blague* on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 11.30 a.m.

For Europe, India via Bombay.—Per *Malacca* on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 11 a.m.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Aucon* on Friday, the 15th instant, at 9 a.m.

For Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Vancouver, B.C.—Per *Empress of China* on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 11.30 a.m.

For Yokohama, Honolulu, and San Francisco.—Per *City of Peking* on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 9.30 p.m.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British contract packet *Malacca* will be despatched on Thursday, the 14th instant, with mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and countries beyond, via Brindisi, to the Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Borneo, Ceylon, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States mail packet *City of Peking*, will be despatched on Saturday, the 16th instant, with mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru &c., which will be closed as follows:—

1.15 P.M. Registry closes.
 3.30 P.M. Post Office closes, but correspondence may be posted on board the packet with letter fee of 10 cents extra postage until the time of departure.

MAILS BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S PACKET.

The British contract packet *Empress of China* will be despatched on Saturday, the 16th instant, with mails for Shanghai, Japan, Canada, United States of America, and countries beyond via Vancouver, B.C.

The following hours will be observed in closing the mails, &c.

11.15 A.M. Registry closes.
 11.30 A.M. Post Office closes, but correspondence may be posted on board the packet with the letter fee of 10 cents extra postage, until time of departure.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the mails, &c.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for registered letters containing bank notes, coins, or jewellery, and where registration has been neglected, will make no equities into alleged losses of such letters.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

AMCO, German steamer, 771, Kreider, 5th April.—Saligon 31st March, Rice—Wider & Co.

ASK, Danish steamer, 682, Revbeck, 4th April.—Haliphong 31st March, and Holbow 3rd April, General.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

AVONDE, British steamer, 1,058, T. Rowin, 1st April.—Hongkong 25th March, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BENJOL, British steamer, 1,059, A. Webster, 30th March.—Nagasaki 15th March, General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

BRUNO, British steamer, 1,060, R. Farquhar, 4th April.—Saligon 30th March, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHOWA, British steamer, 1,061, R. Farquhar, 4th April.—Saligon 30th March, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHOWA, British steamer, 1,062, R. Farquhar, 4th April.—Saligon 30th March, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHOWA, British steamer, 1,063, R. Farquhar, 4th April.—Saligon 30th March, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHOWA, British steamer, 1,064, R. Farquhar, 4th April.—Saligon 30th March, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHOWA, British steamer, 1,065, R. Farquhar, 4th April.—Saligon 30th March, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHOWA, British steamer, 1,066, R. Farquhar, 4th April.—Saligon 30th March, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHOWA, British steamer, 1,067, R. Farquhar, 4th April.—Saligon 30th March, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHOWA, British steamer, 1,068, R. Farquhar, 4th April.—Saligon 30th March, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHOWA, British steamer, 1,069, R. Farquhar, 4th April.—Saligon 30th March, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHOWA, British steamer, 1,070, R. Farquhar, 4th April.—Saligon 30th March, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHOWA, British steamer, 1,071, R. Farquhar, 4th April.—Saligon 30th March, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHOWA, British steamer, 1,072, R. Farquhar, 4th April.—Saligon 30th March, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHOWA, British steamer, 1,073, R. Farquhar, 4th April.—Saligon 30th March, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHOWA, British steamer, 1,074, R. Farquhar, 4th April.—Saligon 30th March, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHOWA, British steamer, 1,075, R. Farquhar, 4th April.—Saligon 30th March, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHOWA, British steamer, 1,076, R. Farquhar, 4th April.—Saligon 30th March, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHOWA, British steamer, 1,077, R. Farquhar, 4th April.—Saligon 30th March, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Melbourne	Maricelles	April 6th	Messageries Maritimes.
Polyhymnia	Singapore	April 7th	Stensen & Co.
Lennox	Singapore	April 8th	Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Breconshire	Singapore	April 10th	Dodwell, Carill & Co.
City of Peking	San Francisco	April 10th	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Ravenna	London	April 10th	P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Malwa	P. & O. S. N. Co.	April 14th, at noon.
Harve, London, &c.	Carmathenshire	Dodwell, Carill & Co.	About April 12th.
New York, via Suez Canal	Tartar	Dodwell, Carill & Co.	About April 12th.
San Francisco, via Panama	City of Peking	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	April 16th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via S. &c.	Oceanic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	April 28th, at 1 p.m.
Bombay, via Singapore, &c.	Empress of China	Canadian Pacific R. Co.	April 16th, at noon.
Calcutta, via Straits, &c.	Bisago	Canlows & Co.	April 9th, at noon.
Yokohama, &c., via I. Sea	Wingang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	April 12th, at noon.
Yokohama, Kobe, &c.	Breconshire	Dodwell, Carill & Co.	About April 12th.
Kobe, &c.	Diamond	P. & O. S. N. Co.	April 16th, at noon.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Lennox	Shewan & Co.	April 8th, daylight.
Manila, via Amoy	Don Juan	Dodwell, Carill & Co.	About April 8th.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Formosa	Brandie & Co.	April 8th, at 4 p.m.
		Douglas Laprak & Co.	To-morrow, daylight.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.
City of Peking.....Saturday 16th April.
China.....Thursday and June.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
 "CITY OF PEKING"
 will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 16th April, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
 From Hongkong, First-class.
 To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., 1215.00
 To Liverpool and London.....325.00
 To Paris and Bremen.....345.00
 To Havre and Hamburg.....335.00
 Through Passage Tickets granted to English, French, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO OVERLAND CITIES, FIRST CLASS.

DESTINATION.	First Class.	Continental Trip Ticket.
Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb.	285.00	291.50
St. Louis, Mo.	292.00	298.50
St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn.	292.00	298.50
Chicago, Ill.	297.50	305.00
Milwaukee, Wis.	297.50	305.00
Cincinnati, Ohio	302.50	310.00
Columbus, Ohio	304.50	312.00
Detroit, Mich.	304.50	312.00
Cleveland, Ohio	305.50	313.00
Toronto, Canada	309.50	317.00
Pittsburg, Penn.	310.50	318.00
Niagara Falls, N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y.	310.50	318.00
Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Md.	317.00	325.00
Montreal, Canada	319.50	327.00
Pittsburg, Penn.	319.50	327.00
Niagara Falls, N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y.	319.50	327.00
Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Md.	319.50	327.00
Montreal, Canada	319.50	327.00
Pittsburg, Penn.	319.50	327.00
Niagara Falls, N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y.	319.50	327.00
Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Md.	319.50	327.00